



**THE bullet**  
vol. 43/no. 10/  
december 16, 1969



# MWC students help in local program

by Linda Cayton



Maury Elementary School  
... an exuberant welcome

photos by Becky Smith



Laurie Pekar  
... student aide at Falmouth Head Start

In this, the traditional season of gift-giving generosity, a few not-so-typical MWC students are giving of themselves as well.

The federally subsidized Head Start program absorbs the attention of many students on campus who donate "a chance, a little attention, and a lot of encouragement."

The Head Start program on campus is organized through the Wesley House, a Methodist youth group, and includes members of the Baptist Student Union, and the Presbyterian Westminster Fellowship, as well as individual students. About 35 students are active in the program.

The program designed for pre-school age children, operates through area elementary schools. Here teachers, members of the community, and MWC students aid youngsters in learning simple tasks.

According to Head Start workers, the program is not essentially academic, but geared toward giving more personal attention to the individual child. Workers also organize parties, holiday activities, and special trips.

Volunteers are not limited to helping only as teacher's aides. Some students lead activities such as gymnastics and ballet. As one Head Start volunteer explained, "everybody offers what they can ... it's pretty impressive."

## MWC Tutorial

Some students pursue a more academically-based project in the MWC tutoring program. The program, in its second year, provides high school students with personal guidance and coaching in particular subjects.

It is not limited, however, to high school students. In fact, the majority are elementary school children from grades three to eight.

An active tutor, Michele Petretti, explained that the tutoring service soon leads to other related activities such as the Toy and Clothes Roundup now in progress.

Unfortunately the Tutoring Service is hindered by its lack of participants. According to Michele, at the present time only two or three girls participate per night. She attributed this to commitments on campus and to the fact that some of the tutees are black.

## Ann Hamrick House

Many religious groups on campus participate jointly in the Ann Hamrick "Day Care Program."

Ann Hamrick House, formerly a Fredericksburg settlement house, has been relocated at Walker Grant School. Here and in visits to the college campus, elementary school children learn handwork, participate in parties, and are supervised in their play.

Also, the program sponsors

evening study halls for students at Walker Grant School.

The student body as a whole participated in a Thanksgiving Basket drive organized through the National, State, and Community Concerns Committee of the Senate. Each senatorial district received the name of an underprivileged family in the Fredericksburg area. These names are to be kept and aided in the Christmas season. Also, in the spring, some senators and their constituents plan an Easter Egg roll for the children.

According to chairman Candy Bieging, these 40 families represent an opportunity to make someone happy and receive the satisfaction of giving.

Clubs also participated in community projects. The Physical Therapy Club recently sponsored a Christmas party for area mentally retarded children. The girls, mostly physical therapy majors, in this way couple their interest in special education with their goal of working with children.

Civild-minded individuals often do volunteer work in the community. Members of the Catholic Church often offer Catechism training or Confraternity of Christian Doctrine to area public school children.

Also, some girls on campus serve as assistant troop leaders for local Girl Scouts. These girls co-ordinate activities of the troop and carry out administrative work. The troops often use campus facilities in touring the campus, learning folk dancing, etc.

front page photos by Becky Smith and Sheila Page

# Student teaching increases awareness of community

by Ann Moran

If there is any enmity between the MWC student community and the greater Fredericksburg public, it doesn't show in the relations between MWC students and Fredericksburg area schools where many MWC students are working with administration, faculty, students, and parents, as student teachers, volunteer tutors, or aides at the schools. They are nearly unanimous in their evaluation of these relationships as very good and they agree that their work has made them more aware of if not more involved in the community outside the college.

The student teachers and students involved in volunteer and aide work at the various schools felt that their relationship with the school administration and faculty is a good one. Norma Scripture, teaching at Stafford Junior High, says that the faculty is quite willing to accept the student teachers as fellow teachers, that "they don't take the attitude these kids don't know anything about teaching, they haven't been here long enough. And that's really encouraging."

As an example of the interest taken in the student teachers, Randy Sheelen, teaching at Falmouth Elementary, said the principal, Mr. Drew, "has been help-

ing me find a job, asking me what I want, giving suggestions," which she notes is "more the duty of the personnel board than the principal" but is an indication of his interest.

Randy evaluated her "cooperativeness," whose classes Randy teaches, "enthusiastic, and she's very innovative, which is a great help to me because in teaching French you've got to have a trick to make the kids want to learn. It's not like history or something where you can just give a lecture. You've got to have a gimmick of some kind." Randy added that in time they had become such good friends that one evening she had her cooperating teacher "over to dinner at Seacobeck." Randy says that if nothing else, she has understood, through her relations with the school personnel and students, the "differences between being in a county school and a city school. In a county, there really isn't a sense of a community, there's no center to all that's going on, no 'downtown' like you've got in Fredericksburg."

Student teachers meet the parents of their students on parent visitation day and at PTA meetings. To characterize the parents she met, Reggie Reed, teaching at Falmouth Elementary, had to explain, first, that the students in the elementary grades are divided in groups based main-

ly on reading ability: "highs," or students of higher-than-average ability; "high average" and "low average"; and "lows," or lower-than-average. "It is very obvious that most of the parents that come to the school are parents of the 'highs' or 'high average' students and very few from the 'lows'," Reggie said. Norma observed the same trend and remarked, "And it's always these parents, of the highs, that talk to their kids about what they're learning in school, take them to see things, are chaperones on field trips, and so forth. The other parents' attitude can be seen in the kids (lows); they don't talk to them about school, don't help them with their studies, there's no quiet place for the kids to study at home; they just don't seem to care as much." Norma admitted she expected to find these differences but "I just didn't expect it to be so evident."

That the differences in the quality of students' schoolwork often reflects the differences in the living standards among various sections of the Fredericksburg community, is a fact "so evident" that Ricky Johnson finds the need to concentrate her efforts on that problem alone. Ricky is in charge of the Anne Hamrick volunteer tutoring program, last year sponsored by the Westminster Fellowship, now the

independent effort of some 20 MWC students who help students of all grade levels during a "study hall" held for two hours every Monday through Thursday at Walker Grant School.

Ricky describes her students as "mainly those who live in the Charles Street area of Fredericksburg. These are Negro families where financial hardships are usually at the root of the academic problems." In particular, Ricky cites the fact that for the high school students, books must be bought, and in the elementary schools, books must be rented. "For a family where the father makes only \$250 or \$300 a month. There's no way he can pay for all the books at the beginning of the year when schools start, especially if there is a large number of children in the family, which is precisely the situation of many of these families." She added, "It's not that there's any lack of motivation on the part of these parents, and usually the parents are eventually able to buy the books, one at a time, as they get the money. But that means many students don't get their books until 'way after the school year has begun. Until then they will share books and copy down what they're supposed to do. But this leads to problems. They copy one another's homework, too, and then, even when they get the

books, they have learned to arrange it so one does the math and one something else and then they swap homework and copy what the other person has done. It doesn't help their learning, but to them and their parents there doesn't seem to be any other way to do it."

Ricky says she often meets the parents whose children she tutors. She visits their homes, and has made some good friends. "They're very appreciative of the help we're offering and most want to do all they can," Ricky said, adding, "this is true in some cases where the parent himself may only have a second or fifth grade education."

At the same time, Ricky notes that "many parents just don't make their hardships known." If this is an example of one part of the community failing to communicate with another, Ricky offers a second example, that of students living in the Mayfield area who must rent their bus transportation to the new Hugh Mercer School, where Ricky works occasionally. Ricky says that, "these families may be somewhat better off financially than those from the Charles Street area, but they have to pay something like \$3.00 per child per month to rent this bus transportation. It's not fair that the school does not take this responsibility."

## Woodbridge feels college has 'in loco parentis' role

by Barbara Bennett

"An educational institution should educate and mature a student athletically, intellectually and emotionally." This is the premise on which Benjamin Woodbridge, newly elected local representative to the Virginia House of Delegates, bases his opinions about social rules at MWC, especially the recently approved drinking regulations.

According to Woodbridge, it is more desirable to make the transition from home, which he feels is usually a fairly restrictive environment, to school, which is probably closer to actual society than the home, gradually rather than in a night and day situation.

"At 17 or 18, students are not prepared for total freedom," commented Woodbridge. "Of course they are better prepared than a 7-year old, but they are not as well prepared as a 25-year old would be. The new student still has ties at home which did not give that boy or girl absolute or total freedom. They did not used to have it here, and I feel that as an institution, not as a parent, the school has the obligation to help the student develop emotionally," he continued.

Adding that he felt that as a student got older, the level of restrictions should become smaller because he would be more mature and thus able to handle more freedom, Woodbridge said that he "probably differs with the administration here in seeing the granting of social freedom on a transitional basis rather than on a black and white one."

In regard to the new drinking regulation, Woodbridge noted that it might sound hypocritical for him to be against it at MWC when he went to University of Virginia as an undergraduate and law student where there was little restriction of consumption of alcohol. "The difference is that I have seen the product of students graduated from MWC, and they were not harmed by the restrictions. If the system worked with them and they not harmed by it, why change it? Why create or encourage an environment where girls can break the law by serving alcohol to girls under 21 or possessing alcohol when under 21?" explained Woodbridge.

Regarding the role of the taxpayer in the determination of policies at state supported institutions, Woodbridge commented that "if it was the will of the people that certain things be done at an institution, then they should be done if they do not mean corruption or disruption of civil freedom and good and meaningful academic freedom.

Citizens should not dictate total academic and administrative policy, but perhaps institutions should maintain a certain minimum standard.

In the realm of academic freedom, Woodbridge says that all political philosophies should be taught. However, he believes that if there is a professor, "and many young students look upon the teacher as a source of wisdom and guidance, an oracle," who has the ability to influence his students and realizing this, teaches something that "is subtly or overtly repugnant to

what is accepted as our way of life, politically or socially, then he is going beyond academic freedom in trying to impart his own persuasion on other people."

"A professor should have an objective approach, giving all sides an equal emphasis and allowing students to make their own decisions. Even if someone is trying to persuade a student to believe in something I am in full agreement with, I still feel that he is wrong to try to do so," Woodbridge continued.

"I think that dissent and intellectual rebellion are good, but I think that armed rebellion should be condemned," Woodbridge said in expressing his opinion on student protest.

Woodbridge does not feel there is ever a reason for violent rebellion at an educational institution because the student accepted the conditions there when he chose to attend and that he does have the right to leave. "Actually it never accomplishes anything unless it stops the educational processes altogether, which no one has the right to do."

Concerning the Vietnam Moratorium, Woodbridge says that he disagrees with it in principle but that "any orderly and peaceful dissent should be allowed."

"This is where the middle class has fallen down. They do not demonstrate partly because they are self-satisfied and too busy in their daily lives. However, the middle class buys most of the consumer goods, builds and defends our society and pays the most taxes. They are also the most ignored and the most exploited class because they are attacked from both the right and left. If they ever became organized and vociferous, a lot of things would be changed in this country," Woodbridge added.

"The relationship between the college and the community should be a fruitful one. Of course, many students already are involved in community action and likewise, some townspeople are involved with college activities," he said. However, Woodbridge noted that the community could possibly participate more in concert series and dramatic presentations while the students could do such things as attend city council meetings to listen and offer suggestions and help service organizations.

Woodbridge also believes that the community tends to react paternalistically to the college. Often they respond emotionally to the slightest divergence on the campus, for instance, the sometimes "unkempt appearance of the students downtown."

"I've been to college and I know that many times actions are for shock value alone to show one's liberalism, and I never realized, while I was at the University, how the students' appearance affected the community until I started to work in society.

"Most of these people are the ones who have to really work to make a decent living and they resent the slightest change from their values. They do not want their daughters to be like that or students to look like that at the school to which they might send their daughter. This outlook may not be valid but it is real."

## Mayor advocates ties between college and town

by Jane Touzalin

"There's nothing worse than for older people to associate only with themselves — and it's just as bad when younger people do the same thing. I've felt all along that students ought to make a conscious effort to make contact with the community and get to know people."

Fredericksburg's Mayor Josiah P. Rowe believes in involvement; he feels that through student participation in the community the College and the town can offer great benefits to each other.

When asked about the college's image with the people in the community, Rowe said, "I don't think any of them have a really averse feeling. Now, some of the townspeople have been noticing in the last couple of years that the girls don't look as neat and trim as they used to. There are a lot of them who are aware of this change because it's one of the things most obvious to the people who don't have regular contact with the college."

Last November's election of Benjamin Woodbridge, he believes, was not an indication that people in the community dislike the college girls, although a part of Woodbridge's campaign seemed to be geared against the College. "The fact that students are more involved and less patient with the status quo gave you a reason to think he was against kids, but I don't think that had any real bearing on the election here."

Rowe does not feel that the recent change in drinking regulations will have any effect upon the townspeople, "as long as everybody behaves themselves. There



photo by Becky Smith

Fredericksburg Mayor Rowe

... increase community involvement

will probably be violations of the rules; I just hope the drinking rights won't infringe on somebody else's right not to drink."

In reviewing the College's past relations with Fredericksburg, Rowe cited last year's General Hershey incident as an unfortunate example of "overreaction on both sides. The Boy Scouts didn't have to get so excited, but the students shouldn't have been bothered about his coming; if he'd come on a draft board mission it would be another thing. Some of the people in Fredericksburg may attach to Mary Washington girls that which students elsewhere do. In many places, students tend

to have a bad image now — some people think you're fine while you're in high school, but as soon as you get to college you're a different person."

"Sometimes it helps to get a different viewpoint," said Rowe, which is why he feels that college students should try to take a part in community affairs. Many girls, he noted, are already involved with such activities as tutoring or the blood-giving program.

"You have four years here — so be a part of the community. The association can be one of benefit all around," said Mayor Rowe.

## Fredericksburg low-rent housing urgently needed

by Barbara Halliday

Financing for a rent-supplement housing project for low income families in Fredericksburg has been guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

The Fredericksburg Human Relations Council and Shiloh (Old Site) Baptist Church co-sponsored the application for a rent-supplement project in the Spring of 1968.

The project, to be called Hazel Hill Apartments, will include 137 town houses and 10 garden apartments.

Meanwhile, the Fredericksburg Citizens Housing Improvement Association reported last week that there is an immediate need in the city for 43 houses for low income families.

"We see none being built at present" the report stated.

A survey conducted last summer indicated that 53.57% of the housing in Fredericksburg is either marginal or substandard.

The Association's report also said that an income of \$8,486 is necessary for a family to meet average construction costs for new housing. 70% of the city's families have incomes of under \$8,000, the report added.

Mrs. Gladys Todd, chairman of the association's task force

on immediate needs, sees the problem from a different perspective. Mrs. Todd works with families, not statistics. When families receive eviction notices after their homes have been condemned by the city Health department, Mrs. Todd's committee tries to help in finding places to which these families can move.

Finding owners who will rent to low-income families, especially those with several children, is, according to Mrs. Todd, "very discouraging."

"You don't know how it feels when you try and try to find a house for someone and you don't even feel like calling them back and telling them what you found," Mrs. Todd said.

Mrs. Todd also said that in many cases families who have been evicted from condemned housing move into even poorer housing temporarily until these dwellings are also condemned.

The Fredericksburg Health Department has cooperated in most cases by extending the deadlines after eviction notices have been served, Mrs. Todd said. The health department claims it has never turned down a request for extension of time on an eviction notice.

"We don't find a family living in a dwelling which is 'unfit for human habitation' we are

torn between the problems of the tenant and getting our job done," said a city housing inspector in an interview with the BULLET last week.

Several houses condemned by the city have already been torn down or have been boarded shut and are being allowed to rot away. In several other cases of condemned housing the owners have made the necessary renovations and the family has not been forced to move. According to the housing inspector, in most of these cases the rent of the dwelling has not increased more than \$5.00, and the tenants have been willing to pay the extra rent.

"It can do something to your spirit when you are forced to live in small, dark, cold rooms," said Mrs. Todd. "When you see people living like this, it is more than words can describe."

Mrs. Todd is hopeful that the new rent-supplement "Hazel Hill Apartments" will greatly alleviate the present situation. But construction on the project has not yet begun, and urgent immediate needs still exist.

"I think the situation is generally known to the people who should know it," Mrs. Todd said. "I guess it is a matter of everyone waiting to see who will make the first move," she added.



## Senators challenge ban on open house drinking

The drama department will present the children's play, "The Emperor's New Clothes" on Dec. 17 and 18. There will be a matinee performance at 4:00 and an evening performance at 7:30 on both days.

The three-act fantasy with an oriental setting is being directed by Katie Brown, a senior drama major from Falls Church.

Partraying the Emperor will be Bill Carter, a local resident, while Michele Billy, a senior drama major from Hapewell will depict the Empress.

Other students in the cast include: Kathleen A. Sullivan, Eva Doss, Lee Daniels, Becky Davis, Ann Reynolds, Zinda Ryan, and JaAnn Schleicher.

Also: Patty Sauls, Kathy Carson, Lorraine Wright, Becky Currin, Susan Ostendorf, and Carolyn Sadler.

Other performers include: Peter Adams, Tam Falk, Monty Villere,

Spencer Greenwald, Randall Clingenpeel and Ben Thompson.

Battlefield pictures will be returned to students on Tuesday, Dec. 16 from 7:00 to 9:00 in ACL ballroom.

The Senate Bill of Rights Committee will meet in the SGA room on Thursday, Dec. 16 at 6:30.

Residential Council will meet in ACL 305 on Wed. Dec. 17 at 6:15.

The Senate will meet at 9:00 on Dec. 17 in ACL ballroom.

The sociology club will hold a meeting in ACL 108 on Dec. 16 at 6:30.

The Young Democrats will meet at 7:00 in Mantrae 21 on Dec. 16.

The Braille class will meet from 2:00 to 4:00 in Combs 103 on Dec. 17.

Christmas holidays begin on Dec. 19 at 5:30.

by Linda Cayton  
Senate reporter

Executive Cabinet, represented by SGA President Kathi O'Neill presented complete drinking rules which were met with dubious satisfaction, at Wednesday's Senate meeting.

The regulations were essentially those which MWC senators endorsed last month, with one major change. This change prohibits consumption of alcoholic beverages in residence halls during "open house" hours.

The rules specified that during such hours, a residence hall is considered a public area, where drinking is precluded by Virginia state law.

Kathi explained that the provision was not recommended by exec cabinet but added by the administration with the stipulation that the provision be accepted or there would be no drinking on campus.

She added that the door was

still open to change in the rule at a later date.

Senator Candy Bleging questioned the validity of the new rule, commenting that residence hall rooms are private areas, open only to private guests. Kathi explained that when the drinking regulations were endorsed, they were endorsed with a clause that exec cabinet and the administration should designate public and private areas on campus.

"We have decided," added Kathi, "now you're stuck with it."

Senator Jan Giguere expressed the opinion that the Senate had been "hoodwinked" and added that she could see no difference between a maintenance man entering the dorm and an invited guest entering during "open house."

Upholding her opinion, one Senator claimed that the administration had used the "open house" issue as a technicality. She commented, "They say they trust us and now they do this."

Senate President Bev Alex-

ander and Kathi O'Neill maintained their position that, although the fact that this issue had not come up before was strange, the administration had not intended to "hoodwink" the students. Rather, claimed Kathi, the administration could not be responsible for guests in what would legally be a public area.

Other senators claimed that the Senate's position as a policy-making body was being put in jeopardy.

Senator Jody Reed urged others to be "realistic." She added, "nobody likes it, let's take it and push for something better next semester." Senator Dory Thiepel agreed, claiming it would be "shortsighted to hold this up as an obstacle to any change."

Kathi also divulged the existence of a serious drug problem on the MWC campus. She added that a seminar program on drugs was in the planning in a very tentative stage. The program, a success on other campuses, would consist of talks by those knowledgeable about drugs and their effects.

Senator-at-large Mimi Hearne, chairman of an ad hoc committee investigating reported discrimination on the MWC campus, presented her committee report.

Mimi also made a recommendation that any further reports of discrimination be reported to Mrs. Emily Holloway, Director of Student Affairs, or to Kathi O'Neill and that in such cases, that a ad hoc committee be formed to study the incident and turn over a report to the proper authorities.

In the form of a motion by Kathi Marilla and an amendment by Candy Bleging, the recommendation was passed.

Senate President Bev Alexander presented proposed changes in the SGA Constitution (see box below) and explained that the complete changes would be presented at an open Senate meeting for a fullscale discussion after Christmas.

## YAF Sponsors Vietnam Christmas card drive

by Anne Welch

The MWC Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) chapter is heading a drive to collect and mail Christmas cards to servicemen in Vietnam. Cards for students to sign have been placed by flip out boxes in most dorms.

The pre-Christmas project was announced at Tuesday's YAF meeting. John Kwapisz, chairman of the U. Va. YAF chapter, talked to the group, defining the ideals of YAF for those attending the meeting who were interested in the organization, but not certain of YAF's political positions.

Mr. Kwapisz explained that the major goals of YAF are "to educate for liberty" (through literature and programs on the difference between a free society and a totalitarian one) and to act for its preservation. According to Mr. Kwapisz, YAF believes in a free society where an individual can do what he chooses, developing his creativity to the fullest, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others.

He emphasized that this implies that men should not be oppressed by the state, nor by groups in society.

To have a free society, he said, it is imperative to limit the size and power of the state — the greatest threat to human liberty — and to decentralize the government so that it is always close and responsive to the people.

The YAF political philosophy maintains that freedom implies responsibility; free men have a moral responsibility to voluntarily help their less fortunate neighbors and to treat all people with fairness, justice and love. According to YAF, "Communism is a moral and physical evil that must be opposed; the forces of international communism present a continuing and growing threat to world peace.

Officers of the MWC YAF chapter are Kathy McMichael, chairman; Jo Billings, vice chairman; Katie Richardson, treasurer; Pat Piernatti, secretary; Mary Henry; and Alita Sweet, membership chairman.

## SGA exec requests open faculty meetings

The executive cabinet of SGA has requested the faculty to open faculty meetings to student representatives.

The request came in a letter to the faculty dated Nov. 18 which said:

"The Student Government Association has recently passed a general policy statement that stresses the necessity of the students, faculty and administrators working together in the interests of the college as a whole. On this note we would like to express an interest in having student representatives present at faculty meetings.

"The role of these representatives would be solely to facilitate communication between students and faculty. We feel that

increased communication among the different segments of the college community has become a necessity in light of the self-examination colleges are undergoing today.

"We are willing to work with you to reach agreement as to how this representation could be worked out.

"Thank you for this consideration."

The letter was signed by all nine members of exec.

Daan Whidden presented the letter to the faculty at the Dec. 13 meeting. It was then referred to the Committee on Faculty Organization and Procedure for discussion. A report is expected at the faculty's next meeting in February.

## Proposed constitutional revisions

### PREAMBLE

We, the students of Mary Washington College, having established a Student Association to promote communication, cooperation, and understanding among students, faculty, and administrators do ordain and establish this our Constitution.

### ARTICLE I JURISDICTION

The Student Association of Mary Washington College recognizes that the College community is composed of three independent yet interrelated bodies: the students, the faculty, and the administration. Realizing that any major policy change affects all members of the academic community, the Student Association, in representing the students, will work with the faculty and the administration as circumstances may require. The Student Association commits itself to uphold and enforce those regulations which have been made through mutual agreement and understanding.

### ARTICLE II ORGANIZATION

In order to promote this interaction, the Student Body shall elect officials to comprise the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments. Except as hereinafter provided, each department shall be distinct so that the powers vested in one shall not be exercised by any other.

### ARTICLE III EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a chairman of the Student Association. The executive chairman shall hold office for a term of one year

beginning during the second semester of the academic year and continuing until her successor is duly installed. The executive chairman shall be assisted by an executive cabinet which shall consist of the legislative chairman, judicial chairman, academic affairs chairman, social chairman, and national affairs chairman of the Student Association.

Section 2. The Executive Chairman, legislative chairman, judicial chairman, academic affairs chairman, national affairs chairman shall be elected by the student body by secret ballot on the basis of a simple majority of the votes cast.

Section 3. Any student who is in good standing academically and socially shall be eligible for any office within Executive Cabinet.

Section 4. Before entering office, all officers of the Student Association shall take the following oath:

I do hereby solemnly promise to support and maintain the Constitution of the Student Association of Mary Washington College and I pledge my best efforts to the efficient performance of the duties of this Association, to which office I have been elected.

Section 5. In case of removal of the executive chairman from office, or of her resignation, or inability to discharge her duties, the powers and duties shall devolve on the legislative chairman. In case of removal of the legislative chairman, judicial chairman, academic affairs chairman, social chairman or national affairs chairman from office, or of their resignations, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said offices, a special

election shall be called by the chairman for the purpose of electing successors.

Section 6. The executive chairman shall be the official spokesman of the Student Association and shall call and preside over all meetings of the student body. She may nominate or appoint student members of appropriate college committees, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and she shall designate students to represent the Student Association at official college functions. The executive chairman shall have the power to veto any legislation recommended by the Senate, and she shall serve as an ex-officio member of the Senate. The executive chairman shall deliver periodic state-of-the-campus messages to the student body. The executive chairman shall call and preside over all meetings of the executive cabinet.

Section 7. The executive chairman and her cabinet shall represent the student body on all matters of joint concern between the administration of the College and the student body. The executive chairman and her cabinet shall formulate and declare the Student Association goals and policies for their administration, and shall originate and propose legislation.

Section 8. The executive chairman and her cabinet may be assisted by advisers who may include: a campus public relations director, appointed by the executive chairman; the chairman of Class Council; and the chairman of residential council; and such other advisers as the executive chairman may deem requisite.

Contributors: Linda Bell, Sue Cottingham, Tom Gardner, Anne Gordon Greever, Susan Honneger, Al Long, Robbie Purner, Susan Riccio, Gladys Swanson, Alex Tomalonis, Susan Wagner, Judy Weaver, Mary Weaver, Thurmond Wenzl.  
Editor: Mary Anne Burns



4 & 5

**Your symbol  
has just lost  
its status.**

6

3



(Would somebody please tell me what student rights are?)

— Mrs. Holloway, to 200 students in ACL

## Here Comes the Judge

# Students Get Their Rights

College officials, attempting to enforce order on the campus, now are being challenged in federal courts with student lawsuits.

Results so far have tended to follow a trend already established in court rulings involving criminal suspects.

A growing number of cases are being decided in favor of the students, while the power of college officials to discipline students is being restricted.

It is becoming more and more difficult for college authorities to kick a campus troublemaker out of school.

This marks an important change in the legal status of students.

When most of today's adult Americans went to college, it was taken for granted that school administrators had a right to summarily suspend or expel any student who got out of line. Constitutional rights of students were not thought to be involved.

Now courts are holding that students . . . have constitutional rights and that a student cannot be punished without "due process of the law."

It is still possible, under recent judicial rulings, for a college to discipline a student—even to expel him.

But the disciplinary process is becoming more complicated. Courts are laying down such requirements as these:

—College rules must not infringe a student's right to free speech and assembly as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

—Before a student can be disciplined, he must be given a fair hearing to meet the "due process of law" requirement of the Fourteenth Amendment.

William W. Van Alstyne, professor of law at Duke University, writing in the University Of Florida LAW REVIEW, made this comparison:

"These procedural safeguards roughly parallel some of the standards required of criminal courts in their disposition of offenses punishable by fine of short-term imprisonment.

"The comparison is not fortuitous because it is now evident that expulsion or exclusion from college may, in the long run, disadvantage an individual at least as much as a single infraction of a criminal statute.

"There should be no surprise, therefore, that students are entitled at least to the same degree of due process as a suspected pickpocket."

Some colleges are finding it necessary to employ lawyers to help avoid court troubles in dealing with unruly students.

Another—and more important—result feared by some educators is that it will grow increasingly difficult to deal with the rise in violence and disorder that is occurring in colleges and high schools throughout this country.

### STUDENT VICTORIES

At the Oshkosh branch of Wisconsin State University, 94 Negro students were suspended in November after a riotous demonstration in which the university president's office was invaded, ransacked, and vandalized.

The students went to court and won a federal judge's order directing the university either to reinstate the students or to give them prompt hearings on specific charges.

Suspension of the students without hearings was a denial of due process of law, the court held.

At predominately Negro Cheyney State College in Pennsylvania, nine students were expelled in November by the University's Negro president for allegedly roughing up a dean, throwing a bomb on his lawn and threatening students and faculty members.

A State-court hearing has been won by students challenging the expulsions as illegal, without proper hearing.

### CHANGED: LEGAL CONCEPT OF STUDENT RIGHTS

What has happened in recent years, as legal experts explain it, is a big and significant change in the whole legal concept of student rights.

For many years in the past, courts tended to take two views:

One, that college officials act in place of parents—legally described by the Latin phrase in loco parentis—in their disciplinary powers over students and can punish them just as a parent might do.

Second, that attendance at a public university—financed by public funds—is a privilege, not a legal right, and the privilege can be withdrawn at the discretion of school authorities.

Both views, says The Harvard Law Review, "are now largely unacceptable." As a result of the changing attitudes of judges, college officials are put on notice.

"Institutions should examine their rules and regulations to determine if they are relevant to the achievement of legitimate educational purposes," says William M. Beane, a law professor, writing in The Denver Law Journal.

Also, he suggests, college officials should keep in mind the "willingness on the part of the courts to intervene when an institution acts arbitrarily."

## MASS. ACTION

Mount Holyoke College celebrated the arrival of self-scheduled exams last Holiday Season. The following is the Massachusetts solution. It was reached on a student-faculty committee, voted on by the students-at-large and the faculty-at-large, and put into effect within two months.

1. Exams which require audio-visual aids will be prescheduled (like art and music). The Registrar will check with each department for such courses. Any instructor who must read more than 50 of any given exam may, at his discretion, instruct his students to schedule that exam in the first 4 days of the exam period. The instructor is requested to make this clear to his students at least three weeks before the end of classes.
2. Each student will decide when during the exam period she wishes to take each of her exams which will be taken in a classroom in any regular period. The periods will be 8:30-11:30 a.m., 1:30-4:30 and 7-10 p.m. except Saturday night (17 periods). Responsibility is with the student to take all her exams by the end of the period.
3. The Registrar will tend to mechanics (using paid student help where feasible or other additional help) so that all exams (with necessary instructions to students) arranged by department and course (but not by individual names) are available by departments in one of two exam centers before first exam period. A third copy of the grade sheet will be used as a check off list for each course. Details of checking out and in will be worked out by the Registrar. The Registrar will not be concerned with those courses where the instructor indicates he will not give an exam, or where an instructor wishes to give a closed book exam.
4. Instructors may collect the completed exams at any time during the period. Exams will be delivered to instructors when all exams are completed.
5. One student checker will be in contact with the Health Center to deliver any exams to students staying here, and to return those exams to the center.

Mount Holyoke has about 1750 undergrads. There the faculty and the students—not the administration—with due consideration to the administrative personnel involved, worked up three proposals, each as detailed as the one herein. The academic community then voted on the three and chose this one. In a few weeks it was implemented. All reports have it that Mount Holyoke has not disappeared from the face of the earth and in fact the College is doing fine with this freedom . . .

### LIMITS ON STUDENTS

The Harvard Law Review, in a comprehensive study of the problems of academic freedom, has said that "at least the outer limits of university power to curtail student demonstrations on campus have begun to emerge."

"In Hammond v. South Carolina State College, a federal district court, in reversing the suspension of students who demonstrated in protest of university policies, made it clear that a rule requiring prior administration approval of all campus demonstrations was an unconstitutional restraint on student First Amendment rights; a fortiori (even more certainly) a flat ban on all campus demonstrations would be impermissible.

"The court recognized that students have the right to petition the university for redress of their grievances much as citizens may demonstrate at the site of their government . . .

"It is equally clear, however, that students do not have an unlimited right to demonstrate on university property.

"As in the case of other public facilities, a university may place reasonable restrictions on demonstrations to protect safety and property, maintain normal operations, facilitate campus traffic, and the like.

"Furthermore, . . . the public university should have power to preserve an atmosphere conducive to intellectual pursuits . . . This point is illustrated in the recent case of *Goldberg v. Regents of University of California*, in which a California State court upheld the dismissal of

several students who participated in "filthy speech" rally during the Berkeley protests."

U.S. District Judge Elmo B. Hunter in a September 25, 1968 ruling at Kansas City, Mo., made this definition of student rights and official powers: this definition of student rights and official powers:

"Attendance at a tax-supported educational institution of higher learning is not compulsory . . . It is optional and voluntary . . . The student voluntarily assumes obligations of behavior reasonably imposed . . .

"So long as there is no invidious discrimination, no deprivation of due process, no abridgement of a right protected in the circumstances, and no capricious, clearly unreasonable or unlawful action employed, the institution may discipline students . . . or sever the student from the academic community."

Judge Hunter's ruling upheld the suspension of two student demonstrators at Central Missouri State College in Warrensburg, in March, 1967.

The U.S. Supreme Court has not yet laid down any definition of student rights and school powers. But some light may be shed on the Supreme Court's attitude in pending cases.

### DISCIPLINED FOR ARM BANDS

In this case—*Tinker v. Des Moines Independent Community School District*—some high school students were disciplined for violating a school rule by wearing black arm bands as a protest against the war in Vietnam.

The students sued in a federal court, claiming the school rule was a suppression of their First Amendment rights of freedom of expression.

A U.S. district court threw out the suit, holding the school rule a reasonable measure to prevent disturbance. A U.S. court of appeals divided evenly in reviewing that verdict, and the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear the case.

The Supreme Court has upheld a Wisconsin State law on disorderly conduct that was used to prosecute student demonstrators at the University of Wisconsin.

Watching the spread of court suits by students, some university officials are expressing alarm as to where this legal trail might eventually lead.

James A. Perkins, president of Cornell University, has suggested:

"Perhaps the time is not far off when the granting of diplomas and degrees, the marking of papers and awarding of grades, indeed, almost every aspect of academic affairs will be open to legal challenge and the requirements to conform to judicial standards."

—A US NEWS AND WORLD REPORT REPRINT FROM THE UNITED STATES STUDENT PRESS ASSOCIATION EX-PO-NENT.



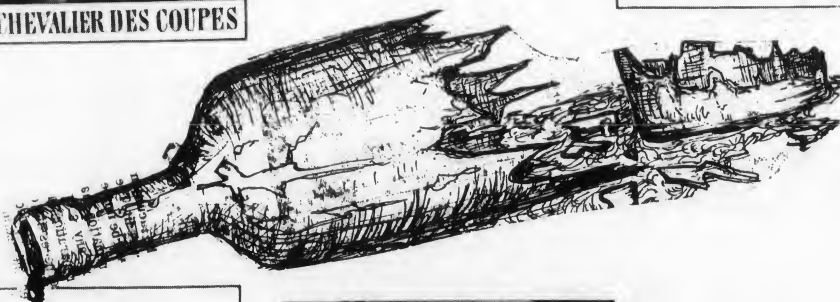
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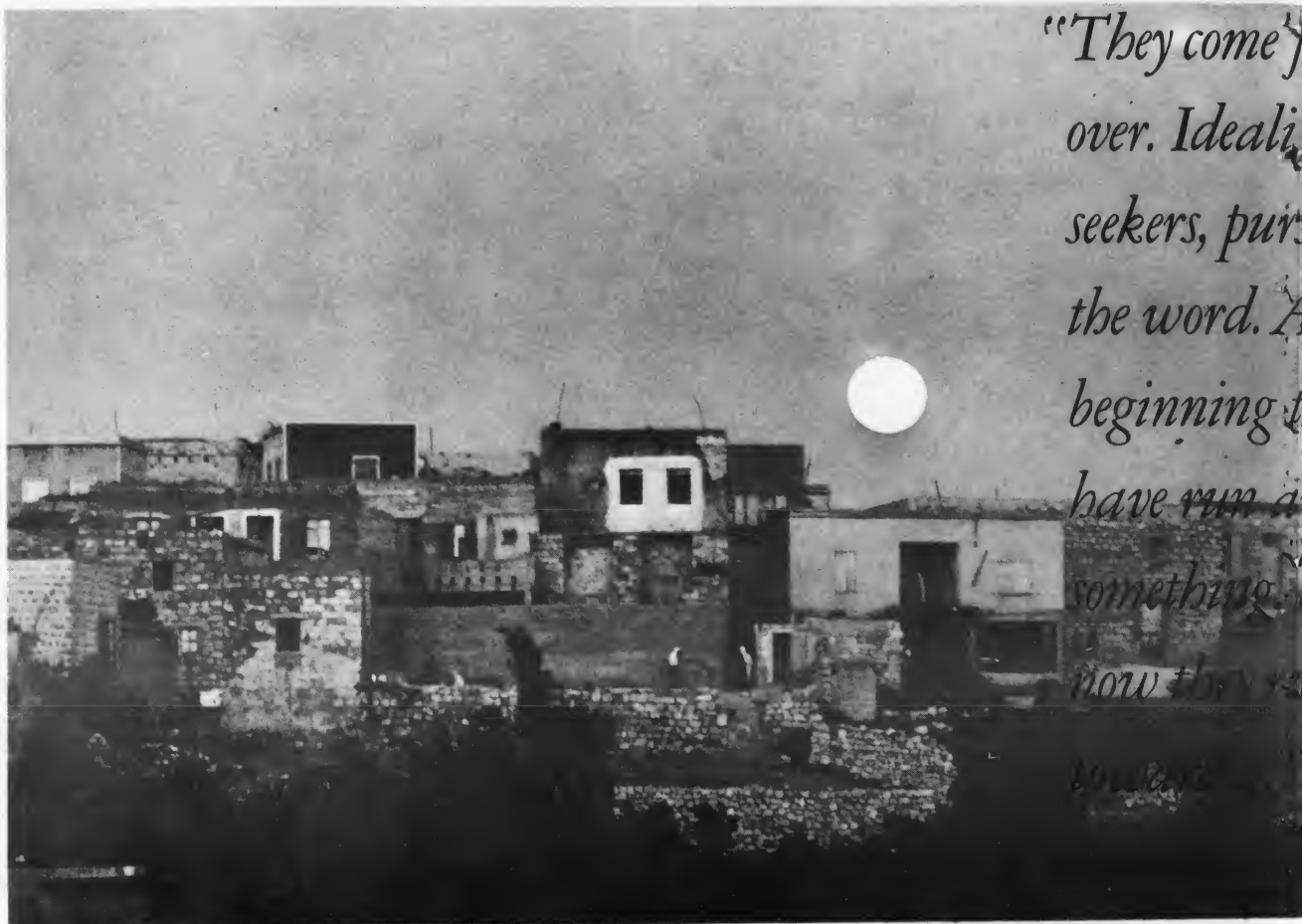
# the booze win

(as meanwhile back in the dorms the prayer of the weekend children goes on:

"Belovd, we join hands here to pray for gin. An aridity de-files us. Our innards thirst for the juice of juniper. Something must be done. The drought threatens to destroy us. Surely, God who let manna fall from the heavens so that the holy children of Israel might eat, will not let the equally holy children of Niggeratti Manor die from the want of a little gin. Children, let us pray. Oh, Lord, Lord, send us some gin. Oh Lord, send us someone with some money to buy gin, or visit thyself upon the bartender on the corner and make him allow us credit. Father in Heaven, we bend before thee. Hear, oh hear, our pleas. Send us some gin, Lord, send us some gin."

— from Wallace Thurmond, *Infants of the Spring*





Nazareth

# PEACE ON EARTH

"In Easter Week of 1963, less than two months before his death, Pope John XXIII issued his encyclical letter, *Pacem in Terris*. It was a message of Unique and monumental significance—unique because it was the first papal encyclical ever to be addressed beyond the limits of the Roman Catholic community to men of good will everywhere in the world, and monumental because it was immediately taken to heart by people of all faiths as a basic statement of the rights and responsibilities of man in the conduct of life and the achievement of peace on earth."

—Forward of *Peace on Earth*, a photographic illumination of the major points of John's encyclical, Odyssey Press.

PEACE ON EARTH, which men of every era have most eagerly yearned for, can be firmly established only if the order laid down by God be dutifully observed. He created all out of nothing, pouring into them the abundance of His wisdom and goodness. God also created man in His own image and likeness, endowed him with intelligence and freedom, and made him lord of creation.

How strongly does the turmoil of individual men and peoples contrast with the perfect order of the universe! But the Creator of the world has imprinted in man's heart an order which his conscience reveals to him and enjoins him to obey. The family . . . is . . . the first essential cell of human society. Human beings have the natural right to free initiative in the economic field, and the right to work.

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the word. A  
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have run a  
something  
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But

Workers have the right  
to working conditions  
in accordance with their requirements  
and their duties as wives and mothers.

Furthermore, there is the right  
to a working wage,  
a standard of living in keeping with the  
dignity of the human person . . . ,  
the right of assembly and association . . . ,  
to freedom of movement.  
Every man has the right to life, to bodily integrity.  
Every human being also has the right  
to security in cases  
of sickness,  
inability to work,  
widowhood, old age,  
unemployment,  
or in any other case  
in which he is deprived  
of the means of subsistence  
through no fault of his own.  
Every human being has the right . . .  
to freedom  
in searching for truth  
and in expressing and communicating his opinions.  
to share in the benefits of culture,  
and therefore the right  
to a basic education.  
Every human being has the right  
to honor God  
according to the  
 dictates of an upright conscience.  
The right  
of every man to life  
is correlative with  
the duty to preserve it.  
Men are meant to live with others  
and to work for one another's welfare.

When the relations of human society  
are expressed  
in terms of rights and duties,  
men become . . . deeply aware  
that they belong to this world of values.  
To safeguard the inviolable  
rights  
of the human person,  
and to facilitate the fulfillment  
of its duties, should be  
the essential office of every public authority.  
Truth . . . calls for . . . the elimination of every  
trace  
of racism.  
Political communities have the right  
to existence, development, and to the means  
necessary for this.  
It is with deep sorrow that  
We  
note  
the enormous stocks of armaments  
that have been and  
still  
are  
being  
made.  
People live in constant fear  
lest  
the storm  
that every moment threatens  
should break upon them  
with  
dreadful  
violence.  
And with good reason, for  
the arms of war  
are  
ready  
at  
hand.

Justice, then, right reason and humanity  
urgently demand that the arms race should  
cease;  
that the stockpiles which exist in various  
countries should be reduced equally and simul-  
taneously  
by the parties concerned;  
that nuclear weapons  
should  
be  
banned;  
and that a general agreement should ventually  
be reached about progressive  
disarmament  
and an effective method of control.  
The public authority of the world  
community . . .  
must have as its fundamental objective  
the recognition, respect, safeguarding,  
and promotion of the rights  
of the human person.

There is an immense task incumbent  
on all men of good will, namely, the task  
restoring the relations  
of the human family

in truth, in justice,  
in love,  
and in freedom.  
Every believer  
in this world of ours  
must be  
a spark of light.  
This is the peace  
which we implore of Him  
with the ardent  
yearning of our prayer.



Nazareth

# PEACE ON EARTH

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*"They come  
over. Ideal  
seekers, pur  
the word. A  
beginning t  
have run a  
something.  
now they r  
toward..."*

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Every man has the right  
 to working conditions  
 in accordance with their requirements  
 and their duties as wives and mothers.

Furthermore, there is the right  
 to a working wage,  
 standard of living in keeping with the  
 dignity of the human person . . . ,  
 the right of assembly and association . . . ,  
 freedom of movement.  
 Every man has the right to life, to bodily integrity.  
 Every human being also has the right  
 to security in cases  
 of sickness,  
 inability to work,  
 widowhood, old age,  
 unemployment,  
 or in any other case  
 in which he is deprived  
 of the means of subsistence  
 through no fault of his own.  
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in truth, in justice,  
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 and in freedom.  
 Every believer  
 in this world of ours  
 must be  
 a spark of light.  
 This is the peace  
 which we implore of Him  
 with the ardent  
 yearning of our prayer.

## The Arms of Defense



The Nixon Administration can deplore My Lai because it happened under the Johnson Administration . . .

## Your symbol Has Just Lost its Status

In a 1966 speech to the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, UVA President Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., pointed out that "expenditure for higher education is not expenditure for consumption, but is actually an investment for capital development." In other words, . . . the University of Virginia is a "knowledge factory" using invested capital to produce human commodities — highly specialized, well-socialized technological workers for the modern industries. And if the University of Virginia is a brainpower-producing corporation, the board of directors of that corporation is the Board of Visitors, the body which oversees the functioning of the managerial administration and the faculty. Naturally, the end product — us — is intended to suit the needs of the Board of Visitors. A look at the composition of the Visitors will show us what these needs are.

The Board of Visitors is a very unrepresentative sampling of the state's population. All of the Board's members are white, old, and wealthy; they are all members of the relatively small class of people which governs the major institutions of this society. There

is a conspicuous absence of any qualifications related to the managing of an educational institution. Instead, the Board members are the same people one would expect to find on the board of an industrial corporation. The sixteen Visitors include two doctors, six lawyers, three bankers, three businessmen, and two wealthy housewives; there is really a greater similarity of interests than the list indicates, since four of the six lawyers are heavily involved in business enterprises. The Board is dominated by business interests: at least ten of the sixteen are businessmen. All the rest are professionals or are married to professionals, which given the status of women in our society, amounts to the same thing. The composition of the Board of Visitors is no coincidence; it is a result of the Board's function — the protection of the investments that corporations and individuals have made in the University of Virginia.

The corporations represented on the Board of Visitors include both small local businesses and major international corporations. The former are interested in maintaining conservative ethos

and a local power system free from any interference with its control over peoples' lives. The latter need a well-planned social system which can absorb petty differences in the interest of maintaining their control over cheap labor at home and abroad, as well as the markets and raw materials of the underdeveloped countries of the world. Both are concerned with preventing the organization of the American working class into a militant movement for redistribution of their wealth, and both rely heavily on the perpetuation of racism and red-baiting as tools to keep the working class divided.

It is clear that the corporations

represented on the Board of Visitors are the same ones that recruit University of Virginia students (in University facilities), that contribute large sums of money to the University, and in which the University invests heavily. The following table shows University investments in corporations that are directly tied to the Board of Visitors, as of the June 1968 Comptroller's report.

These stocks and bonds account for 19.3 per cent of the total market value of all of the major stocks and bonds in the Endowment Fund. Of course, this chart shows only the major cor-

porations; the members of the Board of Visitors are also large personal stockholders in many of the other corporations in which the Endowment Fund invests. By having a Board of Visitors composed of corporate executives, the corporations are able to determine the educational goals of the University without really losing control of the money they give to the University in order to enact these goals.

The major corporate power behind the University seems to be the duPont Co., which, besides its leading position in the Endowment Fund, donates huge sums of money to the University through direct gifts, scholarship funds, and research grants. One of the Board of Visitors in a duPont in-law; he is also a lawyer for duPont-owned companies, a director of several duPont foundations, and director of the Wilmington Trust Co., a duPont-owned bank. The chairman of the board of Wilmington Trust Co., who is also connected with several other duPont enterprises, is a trustee of the University of Virginia Endowment Fund, owner of nearly fourteen million dollars worth of duPont

## Diggings

The diggings said John and the diggings said Harold

So they went tons of tools on their backs their brains in a lunch box, trudge trudge they (millions) went down the great wide sacred road to their diggings

BUT

Me and Cassandra are running thru grass and watching the Sun splash thru the sky and flash thru floating vibrating cloud of tree hair magnificent mother brown mud

'tween toes, thru the yellow flowers like flashing fantastic moths screwing under ancient laffing Indian trees

HELLO

I said peering down down down into the Diggings flashing whirring things flashing deadly in UN-sunlite, explosions and burnings, suicides, straining tear faces sadness grey

in the burning gloom

Hey people (i say)

several faces look up

i see tears in their minds,

people come out, i have a rope

(Hold it up shimmering love in the moonlight)

WE-ARE-HAPPY-HERE

one says

(don't remember which; in sadness they are all the same)

you are crying

(i say)

you are mourning and crying

i saw the tears

in your eyes and minds

this gloom is bloody

please Come Out

WE-ARE-HAPPY-HERE-

WE-HAVE-WORK-TO-DO

WE-ARE- HAPPY-HERE

He stands crooked in the darkness

He holds his tool tightly

He steps aside as someone goes sobbing to the ledge

and leaps

WE-ARE-HAPPY-HERE

He picks up his tool and slams it into the stone, shattering his hands.

..... Mario Seidita

### CORPORATION

EI duPont de Nemours & Co.  
Texaco  
Freepot Sulphur Co.  
Philip Morris Co.  
Richmond Newspapers, Inc.  
United Virginia Bankshares  
First and Merchants Bank  
Commonwealth Nat. Gas Co.  
Reynolds Metal Co.  
Ethyl Corporation  
State Planters Bank

### VISITOR'S POSITION

duPont in-law  
Director  
Chairman and Director  
Director  
Director  
President  
Director  
Director  
President  
Director  
Chairman

### MARKET VALUE OF STOCKS HELD BY UVA ENDOWMENT FUND

\$18,689,339.25  
845,245.50  
538,655.00  
400,390.00  
387,237.75  
342,237.75  
221,770.00  
175,595.00  
120,100.00  
40,864.00  
970.00



# More on the Control of our University

6 ← stocks and bonds. As we all know, duPont is famous for absolute control of the State of Delaware, for its participation in the racist manipulation and brutal repression of the black population of Wilmington, for its financial support of Adolph Hitler's rise to power as well as Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign; and for its amazing ability to pollute and destroy everything it touches in the interest of profit. And the University of Virginia repays duPont with investments and by welcoming its recruiters to the campus every year to find the technologists duPont needs to expand its power.

But the most important aspect of the University's services to corporate capitalism is not the direct financial and employment ties; it is the role the University plays in protecting the future of the corporate system, an international system which is now confronted with the greatest

challenges it has ever faced. These challenges include a severe shortage of crucial industrial raw materials, the rise of competition for markets by mass production industries in other nations, the rebirth of a militant labor movement at home, and, above all, a world-wide rebellion by the peoples of the underdeveloped Third World nations (including the Afro-American population) against racial and economic exploitation. For the corporations represented on the Board of Visitors, these grave threats make the University important as a center of brain-power and facilities for the development of long-range solutions and strategies at a considerably lower cost than if the corporations themselves.

The Tayloe Murphy Institute, associated with the University of Virginia Graduate School of Business Administration, is a good example of the role the University plays in dealing with the

problems of the corporate capitalists. Created by the Board of Visitors in 1965 "to serve private industry, local and state governments in the analysis of problems, the appraisal of opportunities, and solutions of general (sic) benefit," TMI is governed by a board composed entirely of influential politicians, military men and industrialists, (including three members of the Board of Visitors). It's clear whose "general benefit" TMI is interested in. It will try to develop solutions for capitalism's problems which will allow the fundamental goals of private profit through worldwide exploitation and oppression to remain unchallenged.

However, the industrialists realize that, despite their careful planning, they are increasingly coming into open conflict with the people they are exploiting throughout the world; the development of sophisticated counterinsurgency programs has become a necessity for the survival

of the corporations, which cannot afford to lose foreign markets and sources of raw materials to nationalistic revolutionaries who want to develop their own independent economies. These programs are largely carried out through federal grants to the universities, where much of the necessary research and development is done. Federal grants account for 38.5 per cent of the total income of the University of Virginia, more than any other single source of income at this so-called state university. Much of this money goes not only into the development of counterinsurgency and pacification programs, but also directly into the development of new weaponry and warfare technology, such as chemical and biological warfare.

The military itself, which is the ultimate tool in the protection of foreign investments, markets, and raw materials, as we have seen in Vietnam, Santo Domingo, Guatemala, etc., also

holds a very privileged position at the University of Virginia. The existence of ROTC and the Judge Advocate General's School (which is presently a major center for devising solutions to the rising rebellion within the ranks of the armed forces) on our campus is a strong indictment of the supposed "objectivity" of the "academic village," as is the free rein given to military recruiters searching for fresh bodies to send to Vietnam. Thus, the University plays an important role in protecting the imperialism practiced by the huge corporations which control our education; for a good description of exactly how corporate imperialism operates, we recommend THE AGE OF IMPERIALISM by Harry Magdoff.

—by Tom Gardner and Al Long, reprinted from A RADICAL VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY, Radical Student Union, Charlottesville.



(And feeling these we feel

## Frustration

I look at her; she is looking down.  
She reaches out with her mind  
Into an immobile dark sphere  
Void of meaning  
That engulfs her.  
She is reaching with questions  
Not demands  
Yet there is no answer.

I light a candle; darkness remains.  
I move, but the motion is merely futile groping inside  
the sphere that is still impenetrable.  
I speak; my voice shatters the silence —  
But not the darkness.

Just as only certainty can dispel doubt,  
Only answers can dispel this darkness.  
I perceive this darkness and wish —  
More than I wish for happiness itself —  
That I could move it away.

But I don't have the answers.  
She is my friend — I weep.

— Linda Bell, 1972

(Of course, the way to be rid of these Scrooges of Christmas Past is simply let every man make known what kind of government would command his respect, and that will be one step toward obtaining it.)

# Do it.

Come on people  
 come on children  
 come on down to the glory river  
 gonna wash you up  
 and wash you down  
 gonna lay the devil down  
 Come on people  
 come on children  
 there's a king at the glory river  
 and the precious king  
 he loved the people to sing  
 babes in the blinkin' sun  
 sang we shall overcome!  
 Come on people sons and mothers  
 Keep the dream of the two young brothers  
 gonna take the dream  
 and ride the dove  
 we could build the dream with love  
 I got fury in my soul  
 fury's gonna take me to the glory goal  
 in my mind I can't study was no more  
 save the people  
 save the children  
 save the country

—sung by Laura Nyro,  
 New York Tendaberry, 1969

I say we had best look our lives over  
 hands searching in the face, like  
 physician diagnosing some deep disease  
 Never was there, perhaps, more hollow  
 at heart than at present, and here in the  
 United States. Genuine belief seems to  
 have left us. The underlying principles  
 of the States are not honestly believed  
 in. (For all this glow, and these melodramatic  
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Come on people  
 come on children  
 come on down to the glory river  
 gonna wash you up  
 and wash you down  
 gonna lay the devil down  
 Come on people  
 come on children  
 there's a king at the glory river  
 and the precious king  
 he loved the people to sing  
 babes in the blinkin' sun  
 sang we shall overcome!  
 Come on people sons and mothers  
 Keep the dream of the two young brothers  
 gonna take the dream  
 and ride the dove  
 we could build the dream with love  
 I got fury in my soul  
 fury's gonna take me to the glory goal  
 in my mind I can't study was no more  
 save the people  
 save the children  
 save the country

—sung by Laura Nyro,  
 New York Tendaberry, 1969

I say we had best look our times and  
 lands searchingly in the face, like a  
 physician diagnosing some deep disease.  
 Never was there, perhaps, more hollow  
 heart than at present, and here in the  
 United States. The underlying principles  
 have left us. The States are not honestly  
 believed in (for all this glow, and these melo-  
 dramatic screenings), nor is humanity  
 itself believed in. What penetrating eye  
 does not everywhere see through the  
 mask? . . . It is as if we were somehow  
 being endowed with a vast and more  
 and more thoroughly-appointed body,  
 and then left with little or no soul.

Walt Whitman

Democratic Vision





# It's not much, but it's home

by Alex Tomaloni

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# Investigators find no proof of dining hall discrimination

**ED. NOTE:** The following is a report submitted by an investigation subcommittee of the Senate National, State, and Community Concerns Committee. The subcommittee was asked by the Senate to investigate alleged discriminatory practices in the school dining hall.

## Introduction

It has been brought to the attention of the NSCC that there are numerous rumors circling the campus about institutionalized racism at Mary Washington in the treatment of the black help in the dining hall. Such rumors are propagated by speculation on the fact that the black help eats inside or upstairs in the kitchen, while the white line boys eat out in the dining area with the waitresses. There have also been reports of waitresses and black help being fired because of interracial dating after hours.

The danger of allowing such rumors to persist can lead to misconceptions and racial tension, and for this reason, a subcommittee composed of Candy Biegling, Fran Gutherie, and Chris Tell, was formed to investigate the matter thoroughly and to make a report to the full committee and the Senate, with copies sent to the Executive Cabinet of SGA, members of the Administration, and the Management of Seacobeck.

The format for the investi-

gation consisted of interviews with Mr. Robison, director of the dining hall, and with various employees, both students and non-students, in Seacobeck.

## Interviews with the Management

The management was interviewed on questions concerning hiring and firing practices, rules and regulations in the dining hall for help, treatment of help, and the wage scale. According to Mr. Robison, Director of the Dining Hall, applicants apply to him for employment. The management places them in jobs for which they are qualified and needed. Mr. Robison went on to say that almost all applications are accepted due to a desperate need for help. It might be noted that a vast majority of the permanent help is black. The small number of white employees are for the most part high school students who work as line boys supplying the cafeteria lines. Blacks in the employment of the dining hall serve in both operative and supervisory capacities. There have been very few cases of help being fired in the past few years. Mr. Robison stated that the reason for dismissal consist of lateness, disorderly behavior (including intoxication), or failure to do the job properly.

Mr. Robison was asked about a specific incident last year in which a young black who happened to be dating a white waitress was fired. The girl was employed elsewhere on the campus this year. Mr. Robison is not responsible for the employment of waitresses. Concerning the boy, he re-iterated that the only criteria for firing is failure to do one's job properly, due to intoxication, failure to appear for work, or laziness.

When asked about the segregation of the races at meal time, Mr. Robison said that there is no kitchen regulation to this effect. The blacks seem to prefer to eat inside and upstairs in the kitchen, and the line boys prefer to eat with the waitresses. In any public dining facility, employees do not mingle with the patrons. Waitresses have the

right to eat in the dining hall because as students they have paid for their meal. These who eat on the early shift are free to eat where they wish. At present, the only non-students to eat in the dining rooms are the white line boys and the dining room supervisors. The overcrowded situation makes it impractical for later shifts to eat out in the dining room. Mr. Robison said in effect that, "Anyone may eat wherever he wants as long as he is at work on time." Last summer, for instance, a dining room was able to be opened for Seacobeck employees.

## Interviews with Employees

The second phase of the investigation consisted of employee interviews. The first interviews took place with waitresses who are students at MWC. Opinions were widely varied.

Several waitresses feel that racial prejudice does exist, but in an abstract form. That is to say, outright discrimination is not present but personal prejudice is felt to exist among superiors. The girls had very little understanding of wages, hiring and firing, and were not cognizant of any kind of discriminatory rules.

One of the waitresses had been fired last year and felt this was due to her dating a black employee after hours. When questioned why she did not go to a higher authority for recourse, she had no answer. Such authorities do exist in the persons of Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Holloway, or any of the members of the administration. Other waitresses questioned felt that the dismissals were non-discriminatory and just. The waitresses were also questioned in regard to the question of separate dining. None of the girls knew why this situation exists, but most agreed that it was wrong that the white employees could use the dining hall whereas the blacks ate in the kitchen.

Non-student kitchen help were next consulted for information and opinions on eating arrangements and alleged discrimination. The general consensus within this group of black em-

ployees was that discrimination is present and exists beyond the abstract.

They reported that it had been impressed upon them that they were not to use the dining halls. Messages such as these were given during "meetings" called by the management which included only the young blacks—the white boys were not asked to attend. It was said that during these "meetings" it was made clear that they were not to associate with the waitresses.

One of the blacks in particular felt personally discriminated against. He claims he had been fired this fall because of his relationship with one of the white waitresses. He said that when he questioned why he was being fired he received no answer, but he did appeal to the head of Building and Grounds employees.

The girl involved in this was then questioned. She felt that his being fired was not the result of their relationship because no one could have possibly known that it existed. She had privately investigated his dismissals last spring and found that he had been fired and rehired several times, but had proved undependable and more interested in talking to people than in working. The management knew nothing of their dating. Other waitresses supported the statement that he was not the most industrious of workers.

Another Negro employee who felt a degree of discrimination exists was also questioned. He is presently dating a white girl (not a waitress) from MWC and has not been fired. He does feel, however, that the dining situation is unfair, but has not tried to change it.

The matter of employee interviews presented a very frustrating situation. The vast majority felt that discrimination to some extent does exist (this opinion was held more strongly by the blacks). But because of the fact that none of those fired had appealed to higher authorities, no concrete changes could be made in respect to discrimination. Most pointed to the dining situation and denied claims that time shifts determined who ate where. Again, no attempt had been made to change it or to demand equal treatment.

## Conclusion

The committee has tried in this investigation to leave no stone unturned in seeking the truth. It has been found a very difficult task, for discrimination is a phantom which seems to appear, but is nearly impossible to prove real without concrete evidence.

The need for help, and the preponderance of blacks employed at Seacobeck indicated that discrimination is unlikely—at least where hiring practices are concerned. The question is raised as to why the whites employed are by and large line boys. That racism is the reason is improbable. One wonders at

the coincidence, but the wages were found to be equitable by state standards.

There have been several reports of cases where management personnel have interfered with the inter-racial socializing. However, such criticism has not been documented as being expressed in racially discriminatory terms. It is a likely place for prejudice to appear, yet it can equally well be seen as relevant to, and justified in terms of contributing to the efficiency of the dining hall. Again, nothing in conclusive.

The fact that none of those fired appealed to Mr. Robison, Mr. Willetts, or Mrs. Holloway deprives the committee of evidence of institutionalized racism in the firing practices and general dining hall treatment.

In conclusion, it was the opinion of the full committee that it is unlikely that institutionalized racism exists in the treatment of the help in Seacobeck. Lack of concrete test cases makes it impossible to objectively prove discrimination. An evaluation made on subjective standards is completely unacceptable in an academic community. Much confusion needs to be clarified. It primarily concerns the right of blacks to eat in the dining hall before students arrive. We recommend that such confusion be clarified, and that any future complaints be referred to Mrs. Holloway and the Student Body President, that the latter should form ad hoc committee to carefully investigate and report on the charges; and, that such a report be presented to Mrs. Holloway, the Chancellor, other members of the Administration, the Student Administration, and the Senate.

## feedback

## O'Neill picks at BULLET

Dear Editor:

As President of the Student Body, I feel it to be my responsibility to point out certain factual errors that have appeared in The BULLET.

1. The headline "New Drinking rules effective Monday" was not a true statement.

2. Steve Squire, moratorium organizer, is not a student at the University of Virginia.

3. The proposed constitutional changes of Executive Cabinet are not in the discussion stage. The first three amendments were presented to the Senate on Wednesday, December 10.

4. The Joint Statement is not invalid because it was never passed by the Senate, because the Senate was not even in existence at the time.

These errors, though possibly minor in importance, do not serve the paper's interests. At the very least, a student newspaper should be capable of reporting the facts accurately, or it should not be reporting them at all.

Kathi O'Neill

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## THE OXFORD SHOP

# Inter-library loan: cause of confusion

by Ann Moran

As one of the least understood facilities provided by the College, the inter-library loan system has foiled both the Chancellor and the librarian. To the elect few who do understand the inter-library loan, it has become a source of irritation. The fact that MWC students are not allowed to make use of the College's inter-library loan affiliations is the cause of the conflict and confusion.

What is the inter-library loan? The National Inter-library Loan Code, adopted by the American Library Association, defines the system as, "... transactions in which library materials are made available by one library to another for the use of an individual..."

Mrs. Renna Cosner, circulation librarian, confirmed that MWC adheres to this National Code in all of its loan transactions, and thus complies with the provision in the National Code that, "It is assumed that each library will provide the resources to meet the study instructional, informational and normal research needs of its users, and that requests for materials from another library will be limited to unusual items which the borrowing library does not own and cannot readily obtain at moderate cost. Requests for individuals with academic affiliations should be limited to those materials needed for faculty and staff research, and the thesis and dissertation research of graduate students."

Mrs. Cosner explained the procedures in terms of a request by a faculty member. "We have a list of libraries and we contact each library on the list until we find one that has what we want." She added that most of their borrowing actually was done from the Alderman Library at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, since that is the first library they contact and are generally successful in obtaining the material.

Mrs. Cosner concluded that Dr. Woodward had not understood this restriction on the use of the inter-library loan to graduate students and faculty when he was interviewed by The Free Lance-Star reporter, Mrs. Pat Cole, whose write-up appeared in the fall edition of the MWC Alumnae Bulletin. The article stated, "... E. Lee Trinkle Library is already part of a teletype system used by Virginia libraries for inter-library loan; a system which is capable of putting a book from the U. Va. library into the hands of a MWC student the day following her request."

The same conclusion must be drawn in regard to the Chancellor Simpson's reference to the inter-library loan in his testimony to the court during the co-education lawsuit. As the attorney questioned the Chancellor about the library materials available to the MWC students, the Chancellor made the following responses:

Q. ... the Jefferson and other collections would be helpful to our undergraduate in history?

A. They can be made available.

Q. A person would have to go

from Mary Washington to Charlottesville?

A. Some aspects of it can be loaned.

The fact is that none of the University of Virginia library material is available to the MWC student through the inter-library loan.

Mrs. Cosner offered as one reason for adopting the National Code, "If 2,000 students were using it, we would have to hire extra staff just to handle the inter-library loan."

Some students and faculty argue that a restriction on undergraduate use of the inter-library loan system may be desirable among colleges on the national level, but that such a restriction should not be applied to our relationship with the University of Virginia in Charlottesville and the other colleges of the University, or even to other institutions in the state. These proponents of reform point to the fact that the National Code itself encourages the establishment of local systems.

Already two other divisions of the University of Virginia, George Mason College and Clinch Valley College, have arrangements whereby undergraduate students may benefit from the inter-library loan. Patrick J. Larkin, librarian at George Mason, commented, "THERE'S / ethics that goes with this (the National Code) even though the code is probably outdated. But particularly within the state, we don't interpret the restriction as tightly as we would for requests going out of state."

"Within the state there is the assumption that if the library has the book requested, it will send it, and we make no distinctions between undergraduates and faculty when there is a real need for the material," Mr. Larkin said.

"If a request goes out of state, however, it is assumed that you are adhering to the National Code. It's up to the out-of-state library whether it wants to send the material or not (a prerogative stated in the National Code), and we generally don't make the requests for undergraduate students to out-of-state libraries," Mr. Larkin explained. He also brought up the matter of arrangements between students and faculty members willing to make requests on the students' behalf, "The ethics of this has to be judged for each individual case. Most colleges make exceptions. Because of the level of research and the fact that our own library is so limited (35,000 volumes) it is really necessary that we do this. Besides, it's an inducement for the faculty to do research."

Clinch Valley College similarly interprets the National Inter-library Loan Code. "We've just become a four-year college this year," said Miss Rosemary Mercure, librarian, "and because we are developing so rapidly, our library (33,000 volumes) is not adequate for the students. So we have to draw on other colleges, although most of our transactions are with the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, since that is the first place we try and we can usually get the material we need. When we can't

get it there, then we try others."

As at George Mason, the further from home the Clinch Valley library must make its requests, the tighter the restrictions become on undergraduate use of the system. However, Miss Mercure added that the library is usually successful in getting material from Charlottesville, and undergraduates do make "extensive use" of the system.

At present, an MWC student can only obtain material from the Alderman Library when she presents a note from her professor attesting to her need. That E. Lee Trinkle is sufficiently serving the needs of MWC students, such that there is no justification for a change in the interpretation of the restriction against the use of the system by undergraduates, is a debatable proposition. Mrs. Cosner, when asked if the library seemed to be handling the needs of the students, replied, "I think so, except perhaps in the seminars where they're researching something really specific."

Professors Warner, Fingerhut and Sanders do not agree, and called on Dr. Woodward. Mr. Warner explained, "if you're going to have advanced level courses, you've got to have access to the material." He pointed out that he is planning to teach an advanced Russian history course next year but the students in the upper level courses he is presently teaching are already having problems finding material. Mr. Warner added that this problem, "is certainly true of all the social science departments."

According to Mr. Warner, the professors originally intended to present the problem to Dr. Woodward, "the young revolutionary way, writing a letter to The Bulletin or something, but we decided to go through the normal channels first. So we went and talked to Dr. Woodward, and got nowhere."

"I suspect he was just following administration policies," said Mr. Warner, who then elaborated, "It's all a part of the great myth about our being the sister school of U. Va. The administration really doesn't want to have any real relationship to the University. It's autonomy they want, which is good in some respects and bad in others. This is one case where it is bad."

"Dr. Woodward says it would mean another staff member if we had the inter-library loan, but O.K., so we hire another staff member of two," Mr. Warner suggested, "Obviously we can't afford to buy all these books ourselves, but we need access to the materials so the cost of another staff member is certainly justified."

Mr. Warner added, "I'd like to see Dr. Woodward take the initiative, pick up the ball and carry it, but the students should get in on this too." Mr. Warner suggested a resolution be introduced in the Senate proposing that a inter-library loan system be set up with the University of Virginia for undergraduates, and that the resolution be submitted to the Library Committee of the faculty.

## escape hatch

### Georgetown: unusual gifts, ridiculous prices

by Paddy Link

One of the few places in this area to find unusual clothes, gifts and people is Georgetown. Unfortunately, Georgetown knows this. Lost of good looking things can be found there for a friendly price, but many things are ridiculously priced. The only warning that can be given is be selective and compare the prices of different boutiques. If you are not going to shop, its great just to look. Georgetown is one of those places where the flavor of European shops and attitude of the people there makes it fun. Most of the shops are located on Wisconsin Avenue and M Street. Some of the most interesting ones are:

**The Bird Cage** is generally a head shop with pipes, incense and burners. There's a special room in the back with black lights and posters. Handmade clothes and old furs are also sold. Along the same line as this store is

**The Dungeon.** Until Further Notice is a new shop that sells mostly men's clothes, but there are lots of unisex things and great looking blouses and earrings.

**Trapeze** is really fashionable and has pretty clothes for Sunday-go-to-meeting, but it's fairly expensive and the sales people make you feel like they're doing you a favor by condescending to be there.

**La Strega** is really a fun store to visit. The clothes are great, so are the people and the prices.

**The Leather Shop** (formerly the Sandal Shop) is famous for its custom-made sandals, on which its reputation is based. Now their line of goods includes clothes and purses. All of them, of course, are leather.

**Joe's Other Place** is an offshoot of Joe's Place further downtown, which is very popular. Just about everything is sold there, that is, as far as women's clothes go. If this new shop is as popular as the original, expect large crowds, especially Saturdays and weekdays at noon.

**Excalibur** is a men's store with avant-garde clothes. Even if you are not in the market for men's clothes, go in anyway to look at the guys who work there.

**Georgetown University Shop** has both men and women's clothes that are on the conservative side and range in price from reasonable to expensive.

**The Store Ltd.** sells mostly furniture and accessories that are functional and modern. Good place to get ideas.

**Georgetown Cheese and Wine Shop** has what its name implies in many varieties and prices.

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